

WEATHER FORECAST.

Probably rain and colder to-day; to-morrow unsettled; probably rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 42.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
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REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET REGIME GAINS STRENGTH

Develops in Petrograd and
Kronstadt and Threatens
Overthrow in Moscow
and Odessa.

ADVISED REACH PARIS

Form of Government Ex-
pected Soon to Rise That
Will Warrant Recog-
nition by Allies.

TROTSKY'S MEN MUTINY

Lenine Sends Frantic Appeals
to Western Europe's Prole-
tariat in Effort to Check
Counter Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 6.

The anti-Soviet revolt is develop-
ing rapidly in Kronstadt and Petro-
grad, both dominated to-day by the
anti-Communists, according to the latest
official despatches received in the
French Foreign Office. These com-
munications were followed by uncon-
firmed reports that both Moscow and
Odessa are on the verge of revolution
and that the regime of Trotsky and
Lenine is threatened with termina-
tion.

As may be readily conceived, the
reports reaching Paris are being
watched with interest only slightly
less eager than that commanded by
the London conference. In unofficial
circles it is confidently believed that
the moment has arrived when a form
of government in Russia that will
warrant allied support is about to
rise.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspond-
ent was informed this morning by a
diplomatic personage that French
diplomats are only waiting further
progress by the reactionaries before
suggesting immediate recognition of
the anti-Soviet factions. And it seems
more than merely probable that the
United States will be asked and ex-
pected to cooperate.

Suggestions of Financial Aid.

Unquestionably this move will be
followed by suggestions of financial
and economic aid to the recognized
factions. Such proffers are considered
more important than military inter-
vention, which, French officials have
it would not only arouse the opposi-
tion of the Socialists but would also
tend to disturb the new idealism of
the Russian proletariat, which is suffi-
ciently tainted with Moscowism to
doubt the worth of any other brand of
militarism.

However, it is quite certain that no
effort will be made to enlist American
support until the outcome of the Lon-
don conference is assured. It is no
less certain that if France's financial
worries are alleviated in London she
will not hesitate to pledge economic
assistance to those dealing a crushing
blow to Sovietism.

There is, moreover, a prevailing
sentiment here that President Har-
ding's condemnation of revolutionary
oppression forecasts his willingness to
do battle with Soviet rule.

"The American Government already is
officially pledged to maintain the in-
tegrity of Russia as defined by the
will of the Russian people and is in no
less degree pledged to crush revolutionary
minorities," said the correspondent's in-
formant. "France now recognizes the
value of the lessons taught by the De-
nike and Wrangel expeditions and is
convinced that intervention in Russia
from the outside works harm rather
than good to the anti-Soviet cause. How-
ever, once the interior movement is
sufficiently extended economic assistance
must be rushed to Russia by all the
friends of the Russian people."

Red Soldiers Mutinous.

To-day's despatches came from Reval
and Helsinki and they admitted that
at least 30,000 Red troops in Moscow re-
fused to obey orders to march on Petro-
grad. However, the garrison at Mos-
cow totals more than 100,000, with 50,000
additional men upon whom Trotsky is
relying for the suppression of revolt in
his capital. It was said that thousands
of the unwilling soldiers were disarmed
and placed under arrest. The threat
of desertion from the Soviet Govern-
ment. For instance, Lenine has
sought to put down the discontent by
ordering the mobilization of all cattle and
horses and the fetching in of enormous
quantities of fuel from the forests. How-
ever, fewer than 800 animals were corralled.
The general report appears to have
been demoralizing. Conspicuous of
the Soviet began general confiscation of
wheat, potatoes and flour, and the stores
were looted.

To-day's communications from the Soviet
Government are confined solely to rather
frantic appeals to the proletariat of
western Europe to maintain Russian soli-
darity by forcing their Governments to
restore trade relations with the Com-
munist Republic, thereby endorsing Sovi-
etism with prolonged life. The only
unity under Soviet banners will
enable us to surmount the grave diffi-

Trotsky Takes Charge of Petrograd Defence

LONDON, March 6.—Soldiers
and sailors from Kronstadt,
says a despatch to the London
Times from Riga, on Friday at-
tacked Oranienbaum across the
ice, but were repulsed by the
batteries there. Four ships fired
on Oranienbaum. The sailors
have sent a message to Petro-
grad demanding the expulsion of
Gen. Avroroff, the dictator in
Petrograd, and the execution of
M. Zinovief, the Governor of
Petrograd.

Advices from Reval indicate
that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshe-
vist Minister of War, has as-
sumed the direction of the op-
erations which are being carried
on against the insurgents.

Moscow reports by way of
Helsingfors, say the Bolsheviks
overpowered the rebels there
with the most sanguinary terror-
ism.

GENERAL CUMMING KILLED IN AMBUSH

Motor and Armored Lorry
Fail to Save Him From
Sinn Fein.

35 ATTACKED BY 500

Cars Ditched and Soldiers
Afoot Targets for Men
Behind Bushes.

BELFAST, March 6.—Brig-Gen. Cum-
ming, commander of the Kerry mili-
tary area, who was killed at Clon-
banin Saturday when a military con-
voy was ambushed, had his headquar-
ters in the barracks at Buttevant,
some miles to the northeast of the
scene of the ambush. Recently Gen.
Cumming had motored each morning
to Mallow, where he presided over the
court of inquiry into the murder there
recently of Mrs. King, wife of County
Inspector King, and the shooting of
railway men after the murder.

It is this shooting that was seized
upon by the railroad unions to threaten
a general strike unless independent
investigation was ordered by the Gov-
ernment.

Extraordinary precautions were taken
on these trips. Parties of soldiers mo-
tored in advance. Gen. Cumming follow-
ing in his own car, with two soldiers
seated behind him. An armored car,
machine guns ready, brought up the
rear. Outside the court house during the
proceedings of the court, at the
hotel where the General ate lunch and
in the streets traversed by him between
the court house and the hotel, large de-
tachments stood guard. Two previous
attempts had been made to ambush Gen.
Cumming.

A heavy fire was opened on the con-
voy as it started from high ground on both
sides of the road. The driver of the
first car was seriously wounded by the
first volley and the car plunged into a
ditch. All the soldiers left the cars
and went into action, but the armored
car, in endeavoring to pass that of Gen.
Cumming, ran into the ditch. Gen.
Cumming was hit in the head shortly
after leaving his car and died instantly.
The firing went on for an hour, during
which a Lieutenant also was killed.

A party from the head of the convoy
succeeded in working to the flank of
the attackers, but before an effective
fire could be opened the latter had fled.
Few of the faces of the ambushing party
could be seen as the fight proceeded, the
slopes on each side of the road being
thickly covered with bushes. Mines had
been laid, but they failed to explode.
One other army officer and two private
were killed. An official statement said
there were thirty-five men in the mili-
tary convoy. One account said the at-
tacking party numbered 500.

BELIEVE AMBUSH WAS LAID FOR STRICKLAND

Additional Attacks Are Made in Dublin District.

DUBLIN, March 6.—The belief is gen-
eral here that the ambush in Clonbanin
Saturday in which Gen. Cumming was
killed was prepared for Major-Gen. Sir
Edward Strickland, commander of the
Crown forces in Munster. Gen. Strick-
land was supposed to be returning to
Cork yesterday from Tralee.

A daring attack was made on a mili-
tary lorry at noon to-day in Dorset
street, off Parnell square, causing great
excitement. Bomb explosions and rifle
fire reverberated, causing a panic among
the crowds in the centre of the city. One
bomb wrecked the interior of a store and
two civilians are reported to have been
wounded.

Earlier in the day an attempt was
made to ambush a military automobile
near Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin. The
automobile escaped, but a private car
happening to pass was wrecked by a
bomb. The driver of the car was killed
and the passenger injured.

56 SOPHS WHO PADDED FRESHMEN SUSPENDED

University of Maine Bars
Gantlett Running in Hazing.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BANGOR, March 6.—The faculty of the
University of Maine has suspended fifty-
six members of the sophomore class for
suspecting freshmen students to a form
of hazing forbidden at the university—
making the freshmen run a padded
gantlett in the basement of the non-
fraternity dormitory.

Although no one was injured, the
faculty considered that punishment was
necessary in view of a recent ruling that
all hazing involving corporal punish-
ment should meet with reproof.

The faculty, however, tempered its
ruling by postponing the suspensions
until April 5, action then depending upon
the attitude of the students involved and
their parents.

HAYS TO REVIVE POSTAL SERVICE ON HUMAN LINES

New Postmaster-General
Plans Changes to Make De-
partment More Efficient.

HELP FOR EMPLOYEES

Intends to Make the 300,000
Mail Workers Feel Like
Partners.

UP TO DATE METHODS

Will Confer With Business
Men on Special Needs in
Great Centres.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 6.

"The Post Office Department," said
its new chief, Will H. Hays, to-day,
"has been run for years, so far as the
human element is concerned, on prin-
ciples that went out of style just 1,921
years ago next Easter."

Which was Mr. Hays's way of say-
ing the main trouble with the whole
postal service in the last eight years
at least has been that the men and
women employed in the service have
been treated not like human beings
but like cogs in a remorseless ma-
chine, like bricks in a wall.

Sitting in his apartment in the
Shoreham Hotel and protected for a
few hours from the violent pursuit of
rapacious office seekers (they go to
Hays for everything, for jobs in all
the departments), he sketched in his
quick, brisk fashion the outline of his
plans to restore the shattered morale
of the service which means so in-
finitely much to the happiness and
comfort and prosperity of all the peo-
ple and to rebuild the efficiency that
once characterized the great postal
service of the United States.

Good News for 300,000 Workers.

If Postmaster-General Hays's idea
possibly could be expressed in one
word that word would be "humanizing."
It is the spirit of the ideas he has
formed and intends to put into operation
at once. He has tackled the formidable
problem of postal restoration with the
same enthusiasm and practicality that
he applied to the complete reorgani-
zation of the Post Office Department
last year when he took hold. To be
"worked up" about his job, as col-
loquial speech has it. He has taken off
his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and
from now on until the job is polished
off, he says, he will think about nothing
else.

"I took the oath of office as Post-
master-General at 4 o'clock last Satur-
day afternoon," he said. "That ended
all relaxation or social life for me. No
more dinners, no more public speaking,
no more social affairs at all. I've got
work to do."

As he outlined the fundamentals of
his plan he emphasized again and again
that the main thing is to spread through-
out the department, throughout the
whole great army of workers, the idea
that the Government does not look on
them as automatons, and does not re-
gard their services as something to be
paid for and forgotten, as bushels of
wheat are bought, but that the Govern-
ment admires them for honest and loyal
service under all sorts of difficulties,
takes pride in their fidelity and their
personal, stands back of them at all
times and will find ways to ease and
simplify their burdens and their tasks.

The Post Office Department, with its
300,000 workers, is the biggest business
concern in the United States. Mr. Hays
went on to say. He believes a way will be found
to make every one of the 300,000 com-
prehend that he is not merely a paid
employee of the Government, but ac-
tually is a partner in a great enter-
prise. He thinks, too, he can find ways
and means of reviving the spirit of ser-
vice of the vast army of workers so
that the morale which was crushed un-
der the cold and automatic direction of
years, will rise again and express itself
in making the receiving and distribut-
ing of mail more perfect than ever before.

No Autocratic Methods.

The Postmaster-General will seek first
of all to restore the complete confidence
and understanding of the leaders of the
postal workers. He intends to lay be-
fore these men his ideas for making the
Post Office Department more efficient.
He hopes to convert every one into an
enthusiastic aid.

He intends to study whatever local
situations of complaint or grievance that
postal workers may have. In New York,
Chicago, any of the big cities, any of
the communities—and it is his intention
to go to the root of any complaint and
grievance that may be presented. He is
determined to make every postal em-
ployee in the United States see immedi-
ately that the Postmaster-General is a
friend as well as an official boss and
that all can come to him with their
troubles.

It is his purpose, as well, to have
conferences with business men and with
groups of business men for the purpose
of determining what certain efficiency
ideas he already has formed and for the
purpose, too, of asking their cooperation
for the public good.

The parallel between the state of the
Republican party and the state of the
Post Office Department is by no means
far fetched. The one suffered from the
deterioration of the other. The organiza-
tion four years ago. Hays took hold,
infused the party with his own do or die
spirit, got everybody enthusiastic from
top to bottom, modernized the party, and
went over the top for two big victories.

"I am going to try to do for the Post
Office what my friends are kind enough
to say I did for the party," the Post-
master-General said. "Get everybody
interested. Get everybody enthusiastic.
Wake up the service. Make friends all
around. Get a big service partnership
going. Then what will happen? The
mail man, instead of chucking a letter
on your doorstep, will naturally and
willingly and carefully put it in your
letter box. I'm going to work."

ORDER GENERAL STRIKE VOTE ON RAILROADS OF SOUTHEAST

MAON, March 6.—Railroad crafts throughout the Southeast, ac-
cording to information obtained to-night from union sources,
have started the taking of a strike vote. It will take the entire week,
probably longer, to complete the vote, it was said.

No immediate walkout on railroads in the Southeast in sympathy
with the employees of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad
is contemplated, it is said, but the labor leaders desire to know how
the men stand for the purpose of determining action in the A. B. and
A. matter.

The trouble on this road began when a Federal judge gave the
receiver permission to reduce wages, which permission the unions
said violated a ruling of the Railroad Wage Board.

Reports here indicate there was no effort to move freight or pas-
senger trains on the A. B. and A. to-day, and it was reported in labor
circles that B. L. Bugg, the receiver, will not attempt to resume
operations until the employees decide to return to work.

Declaring the strike detrimental to the public's interests the
United States Board of Mediation has tendered its services to bring
about an agreement between Mr. Bugg and the employees. Com-
missioner Chambers and Assistant Commissioner Klutz will arrive
here to-morrow to begin negotiations.

FRAT INITIATION LEADS 4 IN JAIL BY DRAMA LEAGUE

New York University Students
in Costume Demoralize
Fifth Ave. Traffic.

TWO BIG ACTS STAGED

Tormentors Compel Boys to Do
Stunts Leading to Arrest
for Disorderly Conduct.

Members of the New York Uni-
versity chapter of the Delta Sigma Phi
fraternity had considerable fun yester-
day afternoon in their chapter
house in Borough Park, Brooklyn,
initiating into the mysteries of the or-
der four university students who later
told the police that they were Harry
Stoll, 16, 1320 Fifty-second street; Sam-
uel Langer, 17, 2223 Benson avenue;
Ralph Schapiro, 17, 7619 Twentieth
avenue, and Herman Malter, 18, 2870
West Twentieth street, all of Brook-
lyn. But after they had prodded and
padded the boys for more than an
hour they wearied of the sport; their
arms became tired and they decided
to show the general public what they
had added to their collection of mem-
bership.

So they dressed SUE in a costume
that made him a caricature of Daniel
Webster, they made a Rip Van Winkle
out of Langer and a Dolly Dimples
out of Schapiro and they transformed Malter
into a most amazing vampire. Then
they piled the four boys into a taxicab
and set forth for Manhattan. Their
first stop was at Fifth avenue and
Forty-second street. There they dumped
Stoll, Malter, Langer and Schapiro and
forced them into the Public Library.

The invaders were promptly seized by
caretakers and special policemen and
thrown out. Then the students com-
pelled their captives to go through vari-
ous antics on the library steps, to the
edification and amusement of a large
crowd.

This crowd was soon increased by a
recital audience which left Aeolian Hall
shortly after five o'clock. It became
so large and noisy and caused so much
trouble with the traffic that several traf-
fic policemen left their posts and tried
earnestly to catch the dozen or more
students, particularly the four in cos-
tumes. But the initiators hustled their
prizes into a taxicab before the police
could catch them and started up the
avenue with them.

At Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue
the taxicab stopped, and the stu-
dents were thrown out. They were
publicity. This time the four boys were
compelled to make loud speeches, the
result being that in fifteen minutes
more than 700 persons milled and
pounded in an effort to find out what was
going on and who was being murdered.
Traffic was disorganized and finally
stopped completely, several women's
hats were torn off in the jam, two or
three fights started, and a strenuous
time was being had by all when Patrol-
man George Van Ethen and Sergeant
Eugene Barry came along in one of the
Police Department motorcycle "bat-
tubs."

The boys tried to get away when they
saw the policemen, but for once the
crowd was with the police. They were
determined to make every body see
a path. Van Ethen drove the "bathtub"
up to the taxicab from which the boys
were orating and invited them to come
out. They refused. He placed Stoll, Malter,
Langer and Schapiro under arrest, sent
all of them into the motorcycle sidecar
and took them to the West Forty-seventh
street station.

Later the four boys were taken to
night court, where Magistrate Joseph
Schwab remanded them and sent them
home under a suspended sentence.

PRINCESS ANASTASIA FACING OPERATION

Former Mrs. Leeds Greatly
Debilitated by Illness.

ATHENS, March 6.—Princess ANASTASIA,
formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, who
has been suffering from a serious illness,
is slightly improved, the pulse and tem-
perature being at the present time more
favorable. Attending physicians have
determined to make an operation, which
may necessitate an operation.

The Princess is greatly debilitated
through pain, loss of sleep and her in-
ability to take nourishment, but the
physicians now take a more encouraging
view of the case.

What Is It You Want?

Better Help? A new position? Sell or exchange
your automobile? More capital for your business?
A furnished room? Country Board? No matter
what you WANT is a Want Ad in The Herald is
most likely to gratify it. Telephone Fitz Roy 6000.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

ALLIES OPEN WAY FOR GERMANY TO ACCEPT NEW PLAN

Payment of 3 Billion Gold
Marks Annually for 30
Years Provided.

EXPORT TAX ADDED

Agreement Reached at Mid-
night After Rejecting
Simons's Offer.

FRENCH ACTION IS FORCED

Proposal Subject to Ratifica-
tion To-day—German Dele-
gates Still in Session.

Berlin Cabinet Sends New Orders to London

BERLIN, March 6.—It is semi-
officially announced that after
having received a report from
the German delegates to the
reparations conference in Lon-
don two Cabinet meetings were
held following a conference
with the experts.

As a result of the delibera-
tions instructions were sent to
the German delegation for use
in Monday's negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 6.

At midnight to-night the Allies had
reached an agreement on the reparations
plan to which it seems most
likely the Germans also will agree to-
morrow. The plan provides for thirty
annual payments from Germany of
3,000,000,000 gold marks each, plus the
collection by the Allies' exchequers to
be applied to the reparations account
of 30 per cent. of the value of the Ger-
man goods sold in allied countries.

It was estimated that the drawback
on the value of Germany's exports to
allied countries might yield more than
6,000,000,000 marks after the first five
years.

The difference between the amount
of reparations fixed in the Paris ac-
cord and by the plan of to-night would
be determined by the reparations
commission, which would make up the
total of the Paris agreement after
fixing the total damages. In its re-
sults the plan is expected to be
equivalent to the terms of the Paris
accord.

This agreement among the Allies
was reached through a week end of
constant informal conversations in the
course of which Premier Briand and
Louis Louchet, Minister of the re-
claimed regions, finally were induced
to talk informally with Dr. Walter
Simons, German Minister of Foreign
Affairs and head of the German dele-
gation.

Reject New German Offer.

The latest offer of the German Min-
ister came before the Allies to-day and
was rejected. Then a conference of
the Allies was called in Downing
Street, and it is understood the great-
est pressure was brought to bear upon
the French to agree to the plan finally
adopted.

Premier Lloyd George insisted that
unless a settlement was reached this
week along some lines such as this the
Allies would leave the conference with
the ill will of the entire neutral world,
including the United States, and this
argument finally effected a change of
front by Premier Briand and M.
Louchet.

The plan from all accounts is still
subject to ratification and acceptance
by the Germans, but even in French
quarters there is a feeling that this is
assured. Also, Premier Briand's en-
emies expect a tremendous political ex-
plosion in Paris to-morrow, where it
is already known that he and M.
Louchet have been in direct contact
with the Germans to-day.

Armed with the mandate virtually
given him yesterday from Berlin by
Reichstag to use his discretion, Dr. Wal-
ter Simons, in private negotiations which
began yesterday, communicated to-day
fresh proposals to the British and
French.

Terms of New Offer.

According to the best informed sources
the German offer included the follow-
ing:

1. A slight increase in the annuities
which Dr. Simons proposed Tuesday for
the first five years.
2. The Allies to take 40 per cent.
of the value of German goods delivered in
their countries, paying the German ex-
porters 60 per cent. and crediting 40
against reparations, Germany compensat-
ing the exporters by domestic taxat-
ion. This is an adaptation of Mr. Lloyd
George's recommendation in lieu of the
12 per cent. general export tax on goods
sold by Germany.

3. The Allies must still in principle
agree to accept the international loan of
\$100,000,000 marks and the conclu-
sion of commercial treaties abolishing
inequality clauses.

The new offer was absolutely con-
ditioned upon the Allies agreeing to per-
mit Germany to annex upper Silesia.
The Allies were in absolute agreement
that the proposals were not acceptable
and of course the condition regarding
Silesia could not be listened to, as the
Allies insist they have taken a pledge
before the world to hold a plebiscite.

Continued on Second Page.

GERMANY'S PRESENT STAGE OF RECUPERATION

DEEP STUDY OF NATION'S ECONOMICS GIVES LIGHT ON EUROPE'S PROBLEM

"New York Herald's" Berlin Corre-
spondent Supplies Data Showing
Progress in Recovery From War
and Ability to Pay Indemnity

RAW MATERIALS A GREAT FACTOR; BIG DIVIDENDS NOT A CRITERION

First Chapter of Timely Series Deals Largely
With Country's Real Industrial Health
and Effect of Lost Mineral Resources
Upon Meeting the Allies' Demands

THE NEW YORK HERALD begins to-day the publication of a
series of articles which will define the present condition of Germany
and the prospects of that nation as exactly as is humanly possible.
These articles have been written following a three months' study of con-
ditions in all parts of the country essential to reaching conclusions.
They will clarify in large measure the uncertainty that exists regard-
ing how things have gone in Germany since the war. The article pub-
lished herewith is largely introductory to the series. The articles which
are to follow every day will deal specifically with the important divi-
sions of the general subject. To-morrow's article will deal with the
organization of industry in Germany.

By RAYMOND SWING.
Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK
HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Feb. 29.

Germany's industrial recuperation
already has been heralded as possi-
bly the greatest phenomenon in na-
tional recovery in human history.
Confidential reports and even the re-
sults of so-called expert investigation
are being published to prove the exist-
ence of nothing less than an astonish-
ing German conspiracy to delude the
nations with an artificial catastrophe
behind whose specious ruins sixty
million sturdy people are waiting
once reparations have been evaded,
to resume their leadership in the in-
dustrial world. The thesis suits the
tradition that the Germans are a
united race, dominated by a triumph-
ant will and capable of a nearly
magic cooperation.

The thesis would be more convinc-
ing were the facts usually marshalled
to support it more wisely selected.
But very often they are mere superfi-
cial embellishments. The dividends
declared by German corporations are
filed into impressive columns; the in-
crease in quotations of German indus-
trial shares is demonstrated in tables;
it is cited that in this and that mar-
ket the German exporter is underbid-
ding all competition; reference is
made to the sensational spendthrift
life in Berlin.

The design of this series of articles,
in so far as they discuss industrial
conditions in Germany, is not to belie
such facts or to come to precise con-
clusions but to call attention to more